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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3RD, 1905.

There are very palpable signs that both in Europe and the Far East the current of affairs is following in a very uncertain channel, and that at no period since 1877 has the peace of the world hung by so slender a thread. The influences at work are, it is true, different, but the danger is as real, though the disturbing cause has shifted from Russia to Germany. More or less overawed by the proximity of Russia, Germany since the formation of the new Empire has been confining herself mainly to strengthening her internal means of defence. Finding herself not free from danger on her eastern frontier, she has lately been enlarging her pretensions and has been exhibiting increased signs of a desire to assume the rôle, at one time traditional, of the leading continental Power. Reduced to almost a nullity by her own Thirty Years' War, the greater part of the last century was devoted to a strong effort to regain her former autonomy, an effort which was rewarded in 1871, by her placing the Imperial Crown on the brows of the then king of Prussia, who under the title of Wilhelm I. became first hereditary German Emperor. Russia, her next door neighbour, was professedly the first military Power in Europe, and as a necessity for simple existence the new Germany had to follow the example. The position was naturally one of temptation to an ambitious sovereign; and the present Emperor, himself sprung from an ambitious house, inherited the traditions of his ancestors. This was not only natural, but to a considerable degree acted as an assurance of peace to the rest of the continent, scarcely

after the lapse of nearly a century, recovered from the ill effects of the Napoleonic wars.

It is true that the new Empire, and still more its ruler, was by no means devoid of ambitious designs. History and tradition both led to a desire to see the whole of Germany, if not the German race, included under one rule, but as it stood, the German race was divided into sections, apart not only in position but in sentiment. Except a common language, there was, in fact, no bond of union. The affairs of 1870 had united many of these scattered units, most, in fact, who owed to any feeling of common interest, but this only emphasised the main distinctions. Bavaria long remained undecided, and even at present can hardly be looked upon as more than semi-attached. Along the south-east coast of the Baltic, before Germany's suicidal junction with her arch-enemy Russia in the partition of Poland, German influence stretched as far as the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. Although the inhabitants of Courland and Livonia were not originally German, under the influence of the Teutonic Order, who long held the powers of the government, these border provinces became largely Germanised; but finally from dynastic reasons fell under the rule of Poland. On the partition of that unfortunate kingdom, Russia took care to appropriate them herself, but in spite of all her efforts has never succeeded in assimilating them in religion or language. Germany has cast within the last thirty years many a longing glance over the frontier, but overawed by the commanding position of Russia, brought about mainly, be it observed, by her own folly, she has carefully kept her councils to herself. The events of the last twelve months have, however, taken a vast load off Germany, and already we find her aiming in more respects than one to assume the position of military arbitrator which she had tacitly, though grudgingly, conceded to Russia as the result of the spoliation of 1795. When in January, 1893, the Tsar Nicholas I. proposed to Sir Hamilton Seymour the partition of Turkey, he did not think it necessary to bestow a thought on the feelings of his brother-in-law, the King of Prussia. In those days the representatives at St. Petersburg of the principal German states, as well as some of the most prominent statesmen, found it most conducive to their personal interests to gain the favour of the Tsar, and Russian trinkets and ribbons were at a premium. This unnatural ascendancy continued till it fell to the lot of Nicholas II. to show how shallow were the foundations on which it rested. Even so, a De Witt, following in the footsteps of Law in France, was able to play on the susceptibilities of Germany and France so successfully that under the pretence of creating industries in Russia, he succeeded in transferring to that country, on equally unsubstantial security, huge sums of money—how much remains is still to be discovered. The events of last year showed, however, that the difficulties under which Russia was labouring were not accidental but chronic, and proceeded from deeply seated causes which, although for a time successfully concealed, had long been at work, and had deeply corrupted the whole of the nation, not only the government, but had also eaten deeply into the social life of the country. By a repetition of the events of 1795 Germany had been plotting, with the looked-for assistance of Russia, to carry out her scheme of an enforced Pan-Germanic realm, and was blind, or indifferent, to the fact that she was thereby leaving Europe exposed to the inroads of a practically oriental nation, whose instincts and civilisation were altogether Asiatic. The fall of Russia has thus been in one respect a serious check to Pan-Germanic aspirations, but on the other it has undoubtedly opened new fields for ambition. If the active help of Russia has ceased as a factor to be depended on in case of eventualities, her active opposition is not to be feared; and Germany finds it possible to interfere in quarters hitherto closed. This is the very evident inciting cause of her recently exhibited solicitude for the independence of Morocco. The work which Russia was doing in China, which Germany intended to follow up by an alliance with that state for the partition of China, has met with a rude shock, and Germany is compelled, sooner than she otherwise would have desired, to disclose her hand. Still more apparent is seen the result in Germany's now founded anxiety for a patched up peace between Russia and Japan. *Tinoco Demos et dona ferentes*, was the chant of the Latin poet on the outward gift of the Greeks before Troy, and Germany, who but the other day was quite willing to plunge Europe into a war

of a point in which she had the least possible concern, is hardly to be taken up by her word as desirous of peace for its own sake. Remembering, too, the part taken by Germany in 1895 in forcing on Japan the retrocession to China of Shantung, we cannot but be suspicious that with some similar object is banded up Germany's present solicitude; and this seems to be borne out by the recent mysterious meeting of the Kaiser and the Tsar. In fact, Germany's supposed interests in China are very much concerned in the continuance of Russian influence in Manchuria; the expulsion of Russia would clearly deprive the other of her hopes of any further advance. As it is she can always play off Russia in her negotiations at Peking, and this altogether independent of her pronounced dread of the further aggrandisement of Japan. That this is the feeling prevailing in England is shown by the desire of both parties in the state to prolong the present alliance with Japan, and the very pronounced refusal of the Government to either resign or dissolve Parliament. Practically it is felt that other affairs more serious than the squabbles of the ins and the outs are in the air, and that the country may at any moment be compelled to brace up to its armour.

There were no plague cases reported yesterday.

A motor-bus service has been started in Japan, running between Arima and Sanda.

Two men succeeded in swimming the Niagara Rapids on Monday, July 17th.

Reports from American sources state that a tidal wave has caused considerable damage in Samoa.

It is reported the Wai Wu Pu will allow the four officials going abroad a monthly allowance of Tls. 9,000.

The English and French Mails of the 1st July and 27th June were delivered in London on the 29th and 28th July.

Major J. J. O'B. Sexton, 110th Mahatras Light Infantry, is attached to the 129th Baluchis for pay while commandant of the Russian Camp at Hongkong.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany will probably visit Tokyo at an early date. If peace comes the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to extend their tour to Japan.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney French, of Manila, tendered his resignation on July 28th to take effect on August 1st and will leave for the Homeland on 15th August, according to the *Cablenews*.

The full text of the Japan se judgment in connection with the seizure of the *Scotsman* (an item of great importance) and some interesting notes about mining concessions on appear page 5 of this issue.

Washington, July 28.—United States Senator John H. Mitchell, who was convicted a few days ago of implication in gigantic land frauds against the United States government, has been sentenced to six months in prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000.—*Cablenews*.

In the Nanihai and Pan-yu magistracies cases have been proceeded with without torturing the prisoners, but it seems somewhat difficult for the magistracies to get out real facts owing to the non-existence of lawyers. This paragraph, taken from a Peking paper, smokes of double entendre.

By the *Empress of China* yesterday, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May left on twelve months' leave of absence, after a farewell taking by H.E. the Governor and many other members of the community. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith will fulfil the duties of Colonial Secretary, we feel sure to everyone's satisfaction.

The 21st July was the "birthday" of goddess of Kwun-Yam. In a village in Pan-an district, where there is a Kwun-Yam temple, a theatrical performance was held. The audience was large. A sudden gale blew down the match, causing the death of a man and two children. A number of people were injured.

The *Cablenews* says: As a precaution against the entry into the Philippines of the cholera, a case of which was discovered some days ago in Hongkong, Dr. Heiser, acting commissioner of public health, and quarantine officer of Manila, has cabled to that port ordering the stoppage of the exportation from that place to the Philippines of vegetables.

Ko Chuk Ping, accountant, yesterday charged Chai Yin Kin with stealing his fan, value \$21, and with assaulting him. Evidence showed that complainant had fallen asleep in a restaurant, and that he missed his fan when he awoke. He charged the first man he saw with taking it, and Chai, annoyed at the imputation, assaulted him. The charge of theft was dismissed, but he was bound over in \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

Particulars of a new and painless anaesthetic are published by the *Petit Journal*. This drug, which is obtained from a plant found in Japan, has been named scopolamine. It is administered by hypodermic injection, and has the effect of inducing sleep for eight or nine hours. Scopolamine, it is claimed, is far superior as an anaesthetic to any of the drugs at present in use for the purposes of operation, and has absolutely no after effects.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday instructed a Telok to call at a lawyer's office and bring up a Chinese clerk, who was a witness in a case then proceeding. "Tell him to come," said his Worship, "but do not arrest him." This no doubt saved an innocent man from being dragged along by the queue.

A shark measuring eleven feet six inches in length and sixty-four inches in girth was caught in the Singapore harbour at the mouth of the river on July 24th. The fish had been observed for some time alongside H.M.S. *Sirius* and a hook baited with four pounds of pork was put out and soon snapped up, and the brute hauled out and despatched.

Chinese papers in the north make the amusing but suggestive announcement following:—It having been reported that Mr. Pokotloff when passing through Mongolia applied for leave to work certain mines, there, a telegram was dispatched by the Wai Wu Pu to the Mongolian Superintendent on the 15th, that all mines in Mongolia are to be immediately opened up and worked by natives so that no foreigners may get a chance of working any.

Commenting on our plague returns, the *Japan Chronicle* says: As will be seen, the disease shows none of its virulence with the lapse of time, few recoveries taking place. While the Japanese have been very successful in keeping the plague out of Japan, or stamping it out when introduced, the Japanese authorities appear no more successful in grappling with the disease in Formosa than the British authorities in Hongkong. Possibly the explanation is the same in both cases, i.e. the insatiable habits of the lower class of Chinese.

The *Japan Herald* mentions that the Rev. John Batchelor, the well known Aino scholar, is protesting against the alterations in the place-names of Sachalin as tending to destroy the previous ethnographical history of early races and nations. He points out that even the name Saghalien—which is to be replaced by Khabiro (or Kurafuto as some papers spell it)—is pure Aino, viz., Saharin, or in full, Saharin Meshiri. While the Japanese may be right in changing the recent Russian names, our contemporary agrees with Mr. Batchelor that it is a pity the old Aino names are not allowed to stand.

With regard to the rumours about the fortification of Kiaocheu, says an American paper, a Berlin telegram of a late date definitely says that an Imperial order to fortify Kiaocheu Bay has been issued. The work will be done under the supervision of the Governor of the province, Rear-Admiral Trapnel, and five engineer fortification officers detailed for this purpose. The extent of the fortifications and the amount to be spent on them are facts not to be disclosed, but it is probable that the work now contemplated is only the beginning of an active plan.

The case in which 84 residents of Wong-neichong were charged with neglecting to remove from unsanitary dwellings after being ordered to do so by the Sanitary Board, was again called before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. John A. Stokes and Master) appeared for the landlord of the houses, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the defendants. Mr. A. U. Wood, Assistant Registrar General, informed His Worship that he had applied to the Government to see if they would find other sites for these people, but so far, had received no reply. The case was again remanded for a week.

THE POLICE CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLERS.

On Tuesday morning the police paid a surprise visit to the Po Tsun photographer's shop, No. 80 Queen's Road Central, and arrested four natives, who were yesterday charged before Mr. G. N. Orme with being the keepers of a common gaming house. The defendants were doing a thriving business in connection with the sale of lottery tickets, and as the police entered the shop they found the second and third defendants printing these tickets. The fourth, who walked in just before the police, was caught with a bundle of tickets and lottery advertisements under his arm. The defendants pleaded guilty, and the first was fined \$250, the second and third each \$50 and the fourth \$20.

THE HONGKONG GARDENS.

A correspondent requests us to "write something" about the "disgraceful way in which the Public Gardens are closed to Europeans by the unrestricted admission of low class Chinese." He states that it is not the "long coated Chinese" he objects to, but the half-clad and other non-respectable persons who crowd these beautiful grounds, loitering on and monopolising the seats in an offensive manner, spitting and making disagreeable noises in their throats, staring impudently at ladies; and in other objectionable ways making the gardens impossible for European residents. We have noticed some of the features our correspondent refers to; but apart from opening our correspondence column for suggestions, do not see what can be done at present.

The Government will not be disposed to imitate the Shanghai Municipal Council, or we might suggest that one half be reserved for Chinese, and the other for Europeans. In the northern port each community, Chinese and Foreign, has its own garden. There is a difference of opinion here. We have been informed that Europeans do not patronise the Gardens because of the things mentioned above; and we have been told that they would not go in any great number even if some exclusive policy were to be adopted.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, 31st July.

The St. Petersburg Council of Ministers have approved of an electoral scheme for a National Assembly, by which everyone will be enfranchised over twenty-five years old who fulfils the prescribed property and taxation qualifications; each province and twenty of the largest towns will elect an electoral college, which will elect deputies; the ballot will be secret throughout, and the peasants will have no individual votes; their Collegiate representatives will be elected by Cantonal Assemblies which will be elected by Communal Councils.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, 1st August.

Owing to the sensational interviews published by the American press regarding the terms of peace, Mr. Sato has been obliged to announce that they are fabrications, or misquotations; and that he himself is ignorant of the Japanese terms.

THE BALTIC.

LONDON, 1st August.

The semi-official Berlin journals deny that Germany entertains any project for closing the Baltic.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

LONDON, 1st August.

The visit of the entire Paris Municipality to London as guests of the County Council in October will be a unique occasion. The French Councils holding a special business meeting while in London.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

KARAFUTO UNDER MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

TOKYO, 1st August.

Lieut.-General Haraguchi proclaimed the military administration all over Karafuto on the 30th July.

"MINNESOTA'S" RECORD TRIP.

JAPANESE PLENIPOTENTIARY ON BOARD. We are informed by the local manager of the N.Y.K. that the G.N.S.S. Company's steamer *Minnesota*, with Baron Komura, Japan's Envoy to the Peace Conference, on board, arrived at Port Townsend at 8.30 p.m. on July 18th, making the extraordinarily fast time of eleven days and 23 hours from Yokohama, and that this beats all previous records on the Trans-Pacific run. Baron Komura was very much pleased by the expedited voyage. Mr. J. Hill, the President of the company, met him at Seattle, and provided a palatial car specially deputed for the party.

The *Minnesota's* record is thus set out by the local agents:—Left Yokohama 8th July. Arrived Port Townsend 15th, 8 p.m. Seattle 20th, 10 a.m. Passage to P. T. 11 days 22 hours to Seattle, 12 days 12 hours (quarantine included). The steaming time to Seattle is 12 days 01 hours, equalling an average speed of 14 knots per hour.

CHINESE OFFICIAL DISMISSED FOR TORTURING.

Jui Lu, a Police Censor has been dismissed from office for ever by an Imperial edict for disobeying the Imperial order not to examine by torture, and also for his great cruelty in always dealing with prisoners. He has been nicknamed Jui Forty, as he always started out by giving prisoners 40 blows, and recently a man died while receiving 100 blows by his orders, which caused him to be reported by the Peking Censorate, and the result has been the edict of dismissal. This looks as if the Government intended to do away with torture if possible, and the disgrace of this man who appears to have been a most heartless brute has given great satisfaction in Peking.

ONE NIGHT'S CLEARANCES OF TEA.

One of the few Government departments in London which did not share in the holiday granted on June 30th in celebration of the King's Birthday was the tea section of the London Customs House, which throughout the day was the scene of considerable activity in anticipation of the clearance of tea from the bonded warehouses that night at 12 o'clock at the decreased duty of 6d. per lb. Concessions were recently made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the object of getting tea into consumption as nearly as possible at the exact minute that the lower rate came into force, the facilities granted obviating to a considerable extent the necessity of leaving tea from bond during the last fortnight of the month. To effect this, says the *Times*, the Customs House on June 30th issued a notice to tea merchants that, in order to avoid undue pressure at the end of June and the beginning of July, deposits of duty on tea and warrants connected therewith might be lodged from that date, in order that the necessary records might be made in the official books and the delivery orders prepared to be acted upon immediately after the reduced duty came into force. The big shipping companies have consequently been paying at the rate of 6d. per lb., the amounts being brought to account as if they were paid in to-day, and they have been supplied by the Customs House with delivery orders to be presented last night at midnight. A great deal of extra work has consequently devolved upon the Customs House, which was open for the issue of delivery orders right through the night until the demand was exhausted. The orders were taken to the various wharves, the majority of which were open at midnight.

As retailers and wholesalers alike had for the past month kept their stocks at the lowest possible amount, there was every prospect that the number of pounds cleared on July 1st would run into millions.

CANTON NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CRIME IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Canton, 1st August. Since the Ho Pak side of the City has been policed, the robbers, brigands, thieves and other bad characters formerly infesting that neighbourhood have transferred their attention to Honam, where the streets are, not policed, and where they are now actively practising their rascality. In Honam at present, indecent robbery, burglary and kidnapping are daily occurrences, and things are getting worse all the time. I give you a few incidents which have happened lately.

The otherday Ngai Lai Chio, while walking to a ferry boat in Honam, was kidnapped by robbers. \$2,000 was offered to the robbers for his ransom by the relations. The robbers, however, refused this, demanding \$6,000.

On the 29th ultimo a Hongkong resident who came to Canton with his family and retinue took up lodgings in the Canton Hotel (the new hotel under Japanese management) in Honam. The visit of his retinue is Lo. A robber got into conversation with one of Lo's servants, surrounded him, and made friends with him. The pair, Tong and the robber, as it was thought, made off with all Lo's baggage. Tong afterwards wrote a letter to Lo complaining that the robbers had kidnapped him, and he was detained at their mercy. He begged that Lo would be kindhearted and redeem him for \$800.

About a week ago a notorious sharper surrounded Cheung, and nicknamed "Po Lee," which means brilliant or bright, a man who is always dressed "to kill" in the very latest fashion (which in China is really the same as the oldest fashion, but you know what I mean) engaged a flower boat in Yung Chu Kai, and called for several "Sing Song" girls. It appears that he had a glorious time and finally enticed away all the "Sing Song" girls. He is demanding from each of the mothers a large ransom. Two days ago the mothers discovered the whereabouts of their daughters, and got influential friends to engage a boat. They broke into a house near the Kam Pa Temple in Honam and recovered the last daughters. In the same house the boys discovered two sampan girls who were lost for some time, and rewards had been offered to anyone who would trace their whereabouts.

Robbery on the ferry boats plying between Hopak and Honam are matters of little comment, but they never occur on the journey from Honam to Hopak.

Yesterday morning an amah was robbed near San Choi Bridge in broad daylight. She is in the employ of a lady by the name of Tsoi. Close by the bridge she was robbed of everything of value in her possession. Then the robbers wanted her dress, and the poor woman had to beg for mercy and ask them not to be so hard on her.

Yesterday afternoon near Poan Garden in Honam (a place known as the Young Chi Yuen) a dealer in foreign goods surrounded Tsoi was robbed of his watch, chain and purse. All these daring brigands have their own boats moored and hidden in creeks, inaccessible creeks to the larger craft, and they make off with their booty quite light-heartedly.

Honam certainly requires police. A fire broke out the other day in Sai Loi Cho Ti (Western District). It was confined to an opium shop, which was burned down. Canton is a bad city for fire insurance companies.

THE ANGLO JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

CONFIRMATION.

Yesterday morning we reproduced from our Shanghai contemporary a statement on high authority that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is being renewed and extended. Later in the day we received a communication from a private but well-informed source, confirming that. Our informant adds that several incidental clauses are known to be already agreed upon by the respective Governments.

BRITISH NAVAL COAL SUPPLY.

AN ALLEGATION.

A correspondent of the *Daily Press*, referring to the sale of two Welsh collieries to a German syndicate, alleges that there is a practice of selling Welsh coal to foreigners, from whom the English navy buys it back at a price considerably enhanced. If this can be substantiated, there is an opening for another enquiry.

THE PASSION FOR OPIUM.

A CURIOUS SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

Previous Police Court reports have revealed some of the many methods resorted to by the opium smoker to obtain the drug without paying the lawful price thereof. The following case explains a new way in which the luxury is obtained. On Tuesday night a native, residing at No. 32 Connaught Road West, was arrested for having 125 lbs. of raw opium coverings in his possession. He was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty. The case was remanded until the 4th instant, bail being allowed in the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. Hogarth, Excise Officer, informed a *Daily Press* reporter that a certain amount of opium is wrapped. On the 27th ultimo the Opium Farmer had a number of these coverings analysed, and found that they yielded 25 per cent. of dry opium, equalling 35.7 per cent. of moist opium.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 7th instant.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [1821]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, a Few Doors from Hongkong Hotel. A SPACIOUS GODOWN.

Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [1822]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the 7th Office.

Please apply to—
HONG CHEE SANG,
Care of Yee Sang Fat, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [1823]

TO LET.

NEW HOTEL in ROBINSON ROAD KOWLOON. Furnished or Unfurnished. Possession on 1st January, 1906.

For particulars apply to—
CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.,
15 & 16, Connaught Road, Praya West
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [1824]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the undersigned in the business carried on under the style of THE MUTUAL STORES at 25, Des Voeux Road Central, and at Shuk-e Street, Canton, ceased as from the 1st July, 1905.

All Debts due and owing to The Mutual Stores up to the 30th day of June, 1905, will be collected by us.

All Claims against The Mutual Stores up to the 30th day of June, 1905, must be sent to the undersigned at 25, Des Voeux Road Central, before the 31st day of August, 1905, otherwise they will not be recognised.

We take this opportunity to thank the numerous Customers who have accorded us their esteemed patronage in the past.

LIN WOO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1825]

THE STEAMSHIP "PRINZ-SIGISMUND," Captain Leuz, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst., at 7 a.m.

This splendid steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1905. [1819]

THE J. C. J. Lijn Steamship "TIJANAS," Captain Zwart, having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims for damage must be sent in before the 9th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

The steamer will be despatched for Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Bonabaya and Macassar on the 4th inst.

Head Agency of the
JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1820]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 6th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 6th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1905. [1810]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FINE
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1822]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have this day been REMOVED from No. 14 to No. 19A, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1799]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DES MULLER AND JUSTI have REMOVED their Office and Consulting Room to Hotel Mansions, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1798]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day REMOVED to HOTEL MANSIONS, 2nd Floor, CASTLE BROTHERS, WOLF & SONS, WM. W. WILSON,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1905. [1790]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of THE PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, have this day been REMOVED from No. 10, DES VOUEX ROAD to the Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, First Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1905. [1791]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of this Company are now situated on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, Peddar Street.
W. H. TRENCARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager and Underwriter.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1801]

TUTION.

LESSONS given in English.
Apply to—
P. O. BOX 35,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1504]

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Auxiliary Yawl "SNOW-FLAKE," 42 tons, 63 knots speed, excellent accommodation for four persons, Electric Fans and all conveniences, recently thoroughly overhauled, terms moderate, owner leaving for Home.

Apply to—
WHYMARK & THOMPSON,
82, Sakai Machi, Kobe,
Japan.
Kobe, 13th July, 1905. [1716]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to notify the public that in addition to the recent REDUCTION in PRICE OF GAS TO \$2.00 PER THOUSAND cubic feet, they now offer the following FAVOURABLE TERMS to INTENDING CONSUMERS:—

1. SERVICES up to 50 feet in length will be laid FREE.
2. NO CHARGE will be made for METER-FIXING.

THESE CONCESSIONS will only apply to houses in which the work of fitting a gas pipe is carried out by the Gas Company.

ESTIMATES for any kind of Gas-fitting will be supplied WITHOUT COST to intending or existing customers.

The Company hire or sell all kinds of Gas Fittings, whether for Heating, Cooking or Lighting, and INVITE INSPECTION of their stock at their NEW SHOW ROOMS at WEST POINT.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1905. [1441]

"SEETON."

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HEALTH RESORT.
Splendid Bathing Facilities for Adults and Children.
Separate Bathing Accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Lawns suitable for private parties and picnics let by arrangement.
First-Class Refreshments only supplied.
Special Luncheon will leave Blake Pier every day throughout the summer months (weather permitting).
Week-days, leave at 5.15 p.m., return at 7 p.m.
Saturdays, leave at 5.15 p.m., return at 7 p.m.
Sundays, leave at 11.15 p.m., return at 7 p.m.
Luncheon will call at Police Pier, Kowloon, on Saturdays and Sundays.
Return tickets (including refreshments) \$1.00.
Monthly excursion tickets \$10.00.
For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

SAMUEL SEE, Manager.
Care of 15, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1816]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.
REVENUE FARMS FOR 1906, 1907, 1908.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Governor, Sarawak, on or before 2nd October, 1905, for the following Revenue Farms for the year 1906, or for the three years 1906, 1907 and 1908.

OPPIUM FARM.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.
PAWNE-OKING FARM.
CUSTOMS FARM (North Borneo only).
GAMBLING RESURRICTION FARM (North Borneo only).

For Particulars apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents British North Borneo Co.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1735]

RUINART-PERE & Fils, Reims.

Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [1221]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.
37, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1905. [61]

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 3rd August, 1905, at 11.30 a.m., at Nos. 9, 28 and 29, Kowloon Godowns (for account of the Consignees), 7,871 BAGS EXTRA SIFTED GERMAN RYE FLOUR, Slightly Damaged by Sea Water and Sweated.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1905. [1758]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLAN & SONS
"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [761]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board for a Bachelor. Terms Moderate. Splendid View of Harbour.
Apply by letter to—
G.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1905. [1766]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road, (late of "Tung Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1535]

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1904, £17,161,200.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 37,500 0 0
II. FINE FUNDS... 3,001,293 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1537]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [13]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [181]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.
SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street, West of Central Market).

PHOTOGRAPHER.
M. MUMFAY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanide Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; 110, 8A, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS.
BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants, 57 58 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
Wm. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [155]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1894. [52]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th AUGUST both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1737]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 21st AUGUST, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st AUGUST, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. S. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1905. [1774]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts to the 30th June, 1905.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1812]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 15th day of August is the day on which the 19th day of August next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts to the 30th June, 1905.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1803]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.
IN Accordance with the provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 10% for the half year ending 30th June, 1905, on the Paid-Up Capital.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST next, will be issued to Shareholders on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 15th AUGUST, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1804]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 4005 issued in Hongkong on 23rd September, 1901, for 50 Shares of this Bank numbered 36927/36978 in the name of ANTONIO OSORIO, of Manila, has been before the 30th day of August next, a DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE will be issued to the said ANTONIO OSORIO, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Share Certificate No. 4005 will be recognised by the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1905. [1769]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day admitted Mr. A. W. WHITLOW a PARTNER in my business as Share Broker, which, from this date, will be carried on under the name of JOSEPH and WHITLOW.

E. S. JOSEPH,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1796]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

NOTICE.
M. R. G. L. A. SMITH has been appointed Manager of this Hotel from this date.
DORABEE & CO.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1797]

THE MUTUAL STORES.

THE BUSINESS of the above having been sold by LAM KAU CHEUK and others, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will continue to carry on the said business under the same name and style at No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, and at Shakes Street, Canton.

All debts due and owing to and from the former proprietors up to the 30th day of June, 1905, are to be paid to and by them.

Customers are respectfully solicited to continue their patronage.

TAM HOK PO.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1905. [1817]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTON-JONES'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 32, Elgin Road, and at Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WARE STALL, Pines 15 cents per copy cash.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892.

TO LET.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 1st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1563]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, now occupied by the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1731]

TO LET.

EYRIE, Unfurnished. Newly repaired, No. 4, BELLIOS TERRACE, 1st Row.

No. 21, "3rd Row."
No. 20, "3rd Row."
No. 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.

2 FRONT ROOMS in No. 15, Queen's Road Central, (over Messrs. Caldwell Macgregor & Co.'s premises).

No. 1, DES VOUEX VILLAS BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental.

2nd FLOOR, in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Anteroom and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Office.

Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [180]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE, Nos. 15 & 29, Wong Nai Chung Road. OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [181]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS, formerly known as McGregor Baranck, fronting the Praya. For further particulars, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [1725]

TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [1707]

TO LET.

FOUR or FIVE OFFICE ROOMS on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" facing the New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.

Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [675]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES on Peddar's Hill, occupation from the 1st June.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. [907]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY. LEE MUN, BAKER ROAD, containing 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Good Bedrooms, Excellent Bathrooms and Servants' Quarters. The House is comparatively new and is in excellent repair, splendid view of the Harbour and very convenient for Tramway station at Plantation Road.

Apply to—
RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1905. [1130]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED at No. 31, CAINE ROAD (Possession 1st October, 1905), SIX-ROOMED HOUSE and Garden. Healthy locality. Three storied building. View of harbour.

Apply to—
CHOW DART TONG,
Care of DART & CO.,
Top Floor No. 19, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1632]

TO LET.

MEIRION, No. 2, THE PEAK. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. [1166]

TO LET.

NO. 3, GRANVILLE AVENUE, KOWLOON, Electric Light. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1905. [1477]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Office, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905.

Apply to—
E. A. DE CARVALHO,
14, Acland Road.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [1119]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [1539]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS TUNERS. POLISHERS AND REPAIRERS.

BEG TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF HIGH-CLASS INSTRUMENTS,

BOTH OF THEIR "OWN MAKE"

AND THE LEADING BRITISH,

CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN HOUSES.

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. 1363

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

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All Letters Addressed: MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

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AGENTS: SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP. HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

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CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway; Sanyo, Kishu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinmei, Naniwa and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Kuroki Coal.

Sole Agents for Kigyo, Kominato (Tagawa) and Yashirozaki Coal (Karatani).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coal produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL. New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. 11687

SUN FAT & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, LEOPARD FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Any Order Promptly Attended To. Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

ON SALE. BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1905. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 17th July, 1905.

THE CONFISCATION OF THE "SCOTSMAN."

DECISION OF THE COURT.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The text of the judgment in the *Scotsman* case, which is likely to arouse a good deal of interest among students of international law, has now been published. The petitioners in the case were the London Steamship Company, of No. 20 Great St. Helens, London, their legal representative in Japan being Mr. Akizawa Goro.

The Court decides that the capture of the British steamer *Scotsman* having been in violation of the law, the vessel is adjudged a lawful prize, and gives the following "facts and reasons":

The steamer *Scotsman* is a merchant ship belonging to the petitioners, registered in London, England, and is under the British flag. By a charter-party signed between D. Wells & Co., Ltd., who are the agents of the petitioners in Shanghai and R. Perez & Company, Shanghai (this Company was dissolved on 15th February, 1905, and all its business was transferred to A. Chazal & Co., Shanghai), on 4th January, 1905, in Shanghai, the steamer had taken on board about 20,000 bags (about 134,000 pounds) of Saigon rice at Saigon for the purpose of conveying it to Vladivostok, Russia, its consignees being P. Remy & P. Villo, the agents of R. Perez & Co. at Saigon, and the consignees were made "to order" in the bill of lading. Without the charter-party on board the steamer sailed from Saigon on January 24th of the same year, Vladivostok being her destination. She reached Hongkong on the 29th of the same month. After leaving Hongkong on February 16th, she took round about course to make her way to Vladivostok, by passing through the Straits, but she was seized by H.M. torpedo-boat No. 30 in the vicinity of the Shikoku Lighthouse in Tagara Straits at 7 p.m. on the 14th day of the same month.

The above-mentioned facts are established by the statement made by Ryutaro Tomioka, 2nd Lieutenant, acting officer for the Commander of the torpedo boat No. 30, the statements of inquiries made to 1st Lieutenant Nakano Nagasawa, an acting officer for the Commander of the same ship, and Edward Albert MacKenzie, master of the S.S. *Scotsman*, the ship's register, clearance papers at Saigon and Hongkong, the logbook, as well as the charter-party, and a declaration made by R. Perez of the Spanish Consulate in Shanghai which have been presented by the petitioners.

The main points of the petition are as follows:—Although the cargo on board the ship in question is contraband of war, the ship should not be confiscated with the cargo, for the said cargo does not belong to the owners of the ship. Also, not only the shipowners were unaware of the circumstances of her carrying any contraband of war, but it is clearly stated in the ship's papers that the destination of both the ship and the cargo is Vladivostok, and there is no misrepresentation in the papers. The reason why the ship had not been charter-party on board is that the charter-party was concluded in Shanghai while the ship was in Saigon, and there was no time to get it sent to her. Moreover rice is not furnished for the army's use only, even in a case where it is forwarded to a port where the army is stationed; people other than the army live on rice; therefore many students of international law hold that it is improper to declare rice contraband of war. At the time of the South African War Dr. Holland, after giving an account of the capture of the *Scotsman*, said that "provisions might be considered contraband of war in cases where it was certain that they are to be conveyed to the enemy's army or navy or their fortifications. Even in those cases, however, the captors have only a right to purchase them in preference." In 1885 in the Franco-China war, England made a strong protest against France for abandoning the usual principle and treating rice as contraband of war. From the comparative necessity of her situation, and insisted that this was an error. Again, in the Japan-China war, when China declared rice contraband of war, at that time England with France strongly opposed this decision, and it is so well known that Japan did not agree with their objections. Thus in refusing to regard rice as contraband of war not only all countries agree in the principle, but both theory and practice recognize it. But supposing that in the present war with Russia, Japan regards rice as contraband of war if it is to be furnished to the enemy's army, then in the case of rice conveyed to a port like Vladivostok, which is a trading port as well as a naval port, and when trade with the port is not yet entirely closed, it is proper to consider that the rice is to be conveyed to Vladivostok as a trading port, and not for the army's use. There is an example in the decision in the case of the *Neptunia* during the war between England and Holland in 1795. Further, Russians do not use rice for their regular food, but other nationalities living there do so. As to the uncertainty of the consignees of the cargo on the ship, the bill of lading is so made that the consignees are "to order" and no suspicion on this ground can properly arise. To the above-stated reasons the Court is pleased to give a decision to the effect that the steamer in question shall be released.

In considering the case, it has to be borne in mind that Vladivostok is the only Russian naval port in the Orient. It is a well-known fact that not only is Vladivostok the base for the Russian fleet, but since the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia, the Russian Government has made it one of its commissary bases and has collected its military provisions there, so that general trade at the port has almost ceased. Therefore any cargo like rice which is on board a steamer and becomes contraband of war, if conveyed to Vladivostok must be considered to be furnished for military use unless there is strong proof to the contrary. Especially does this apply to the cargo on board this ship, even though the consignees are made "to order" in the bill of lading, while according to a statement made by the master of the ship the name of the consignees was to be communicated by the ice-breaking ship there upon her arrival at Vladivostok. Also in the charter-party there is a clause to the effect that upon the ship's arrival at Vladivostok, if it is necessary she can have the assistance of an ice-breaker free of charge. Now according to the "Summary of Siberia" published by the Russian Coast Office in 1901 and 1902, the ice-breakers at Vladivostok belong to the Siberian Fleet of the Russian Navy. While the gross tonnage of the steamer in question (*Scotsman*) is 1,670 tons, and the value of the cargo according to the manifest is over 210,000 francs, the hire for charter of the ship between Saigon and Vladivostok amounted to the large sum of £5,250 sterling. In the statement made by the Master of the ship he said that he thought the shipowners, in anticipation of the confiscation of the ship, have paid a specially high rate in premium for insurance, so it cannot be held that the purpose of the steamer was for ordinary trade. The petitioners say that rice is not the regular food of Russians, but it is plain that rice is, according to the Act for Russian Military Provisions, not only used for military purposes, but the Russian Army in

the East has many Chinese and Korean employed who use rice for their regular food. From the above-stated facts the rice which forms the cargo of the steamer in question must be regarded as military provisions belonging to the Russian Government; consequently it is right to consider the rice as contraband of war. Referring to the opinions of the Continental scholars on international law and Dr. Holland of England, as well as the precedents in the wars between France and China, and Japan and China, the representative of the petitioners said that not only all countries agree in their principles in not considering rice as contraband of war, but that theory and practice recognize it. However, Dr. Holland and other scholars in England decided that if enemy's army or navy or their fortifications shall be considered as contraband of war. By the protest presented by the British Government against Russia's treating rice as absolute contraband in the present war, saying that "although the British Government may recognize the belligerents treating rice as a conditional contraband of war, it is contrary to the international law and its practice to treat it as absolute contraband" (instruction given to Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador to Russia, by Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on June 1st of last year, No. 1 on Russia, Parliamentary Blue Books 1905), we can see what is the principle of England. From the theory and practice of the United States of America, it is also plain that that country has the same principle as England, while Russia treats rice as contraband. By these instances we consider that there is no foundation for the representative saying that the principles of all countries are not to treat rice as contraband of war. The precedent in the Franco-China War referred to by the representative is just the same as the British Government's protest against the Russian Government in the present war. The British Government at present France for treating rice as an absolute contraband of war, but not as conditional contraband. With regard to the president in the Japan-China War, what the representative has stated may be true, but we can add the contrary fact that our Government decided all provisions to be conditional contraband of war by Art. X of the Prize Law enforced at that time, and no alterations were made during the said war. The next point advanced by the representative is that the charter-party was not on board the steamer because there was no time to forward it. But according to the above-stated facts, the charter-party was concluded at Shanghai while the steamer was anchored at Kobe, i.e. on January 4th of this year; the left Saigon for Vladivostok on the 24th of the same month, arriving at Hongkong on the 29th and leaving on February 1st. Therefore we must consider that there was ample time for the charter-party to have been forwarded. Again, as mentioned before, we find that the shipowners had received a large sum of money for furnishing the steamer for the transportation of rice to Vladivostok; that they had sufficient insurance against the ship in anticipation of her capture by our men-of-war; that according to the statement made by the shipmaster, the consignee of her cargo was to be notified by an ice-breaker belonging to the Russian Navy, and there is moreover a clause in the charter-party to the effect that the steamer may obtain assistance from the ice-breaker; that that shipmaster stated that he had received instructions from the owners concerning the voyage of the ship; that the ship took intentionally a roundabout course to go to Vladivostok; and that she had a full cargo of rice, which is contraband of war, and no other cargo on board. When we compare these facts, it can be recognized that the petitioners not only were aware that the cargo of the steamer consisted of military provisions for the Russian Government, but they had been knowingly engaged in its transportation; in other words, the petitioners had formed decision in assistance of the enemy. It is recognized by the theory and practice of international law that any ship performing such an action shall be confiscated, together with the cargo on board.

As the steamer is to be confiscated for the above-mentioned reasons, we need not consider the other points of argument made by the representative of the petitioners. Therefore, we give the decision as stated in the text. The judgment is signed by Mr. H. Masawa, President Judge of the Yokohama Prize Court, and by Mr. Watanabe Minichiro, Adachi, Chuzaburo Sakakibara, and Taka Yamakawa, Associate Judges—Japan Chronicle.

JAPANESE NAVAL INCREMENT.

One anxiety felt by Japan all through the war was its inability to encounter the

navies of the world, to supply herself with battle ships and heavy cruisers, from neutral building yards, or by purchase from the navies of neutral powers.

The dangerously narrow battleship margin possessed by Japan after the double loss of the *Hatsuse* and *Yashima* caused the greatest concern to friendly naval circles and to the Japanese Naval Department. The shocking inefficiency of the Russian crews, not to speak of their insubordination, was and could be no possible factor in the other estimations of the relative naval power at the disposal of Russia and Japan respectively. But all's well that ends well, and the victory of the Japan Sea was a tribute to the naval efficiency and splendid spirit of the Japanese personnel. But it is the material for the future that is now occupying Japan's serious attention. Two fine battleships have been launched and are completing in England to order of the Japanese Government; the *Katori*, 15,550 tons, at Barrow, and the *Katsuragi*, 16,410 tons, at Elswick. We now note that it is understood that two more huge battleships have been ordered in England. Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim are preparing to lay down the keel of one of these vessels, which will displace about 19,000 tons, exceeding by 2,500 tons the British battleships *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*. No details are yet known as to the other vessel, which it is believed will be built at an East Coast yard. These two mon-of-war will be the largest and the most powerful in the world. But that is not all, by any means. Japan is now entering the category of battleship building powers. We see that she has begun the construction of another 19,000 ton battleship at Yokosuka, and that at Kuré two armoured cruisers of an especially formidable type, 13,500 tons each, are well in hand. It is no secret now that it is from the United States that Japan has been drawing supplies of machinery and appliances for the installation of ship-yards equal to the turning out of the biggest type of battleship. In one American commercial journal we see notes of American orders for 800 tons of structural steel for Osaka; for factory equipment of dynamo, shafting, steel plates, and ladders for the Japanese marine works where Japanese and captured Russian war vessels will be repaired; for Japanese steel wire, rolling mill and blast furnace plants, the value of the equipment and construction work being upward of \$3,000,000; for another Japanese contract for all the machinery necessary to go in a large rolling mill and blast furnace plant to be built in connection with the Japanese Government arsenal at Kuré. All this, be it noted, is only a small sample of the activity of American supply in the rapid development and expansion of the present efficient Japanese naval arsenals and dockyards. Clearly Japan is doing all in her power to assure to herself the benefits of her recent naval victory over Russia. So long as the Anglo-Japanese alliance stands good, Japan, navally, is unassailable by a coalition of all the other foreign naval powers together, amongst whom it is not at all necessary to include the United States, who would in such a case be a third party to the Alliance—Singapore Free Press.

MINING CONCESSIONS IN CHINA. The following figures from United States Consul-General Legation, Peking, China, are worth citing. He says they are believed to be a complete schedule of mining concessions granted by the Chinese Government. In the three eastern provinces: To Russia, Karai, Chiapiku, Ningkuo and Hanchuan. In Shantung: To Germany, all places along the Kiaochow railway and almost the whole province: capital, \$60,000,000 Mexico \$28,000,000. In Szechuan: To France, Kauchien, Kienwei, Waiyuan, Chikung, Hanchuan, and Chingking: capital, \$10,000,000 Mexico \$4,770,000. In Shanai: To England, Monghsien, Pingting, Luau, and Tschuan: capital 1,000,000 taels (\$732,000). In Honan: To England, Huaching and its neighbourhood: capital, 10,000,000 taels (\$7,320,000). In Anhui: To Japan, Hanchuan: capital, 2,500,000 taels (\$1,839,000). In Chikung: To Italy, Yenchau, Wen-chau, and Chuchuan: capital, 5,000,000 taels (\$3,676,000). In Fukien: To France, Kienning, Tinchuan, and Shauan: capital, 7,400,000 taels (\$5,416,000). In Kweichow: To France: other particulars unknown. In Chihli: To Americans, Lowry and Jameson, gold mining claim.

FRENCH CONDEMNATION OF THE BUREAUCRACY.

The Russian bureaucracy has not an apologist left in France. Anger as well as scorn and indignation is aroused by the latest news from Russia, for it must not be forgotten to what extent the material interests of this country are involved. France now sees her ally paralysed and a portion of the country's capital in peril. The truth is fully realized, and the future is contemplated with concern. The issue of peace negotiations can scarcely affect the internal situation. Things are developing too rapidly. It is, moreover, probable that the method of procedure will be rendered a cumbersome one through the arrangements contemplated by Russia. The Russian delegation at the conference will, it is said, consist of 31 members all told. M. Taubert will, it appears, be chief legal adviser, assisted by a staff of subordinate lawyers. The *pourparlers* may last through August. At all events, the Russians only expect to return about the first week in September. What may happen, however, between this and then, both in Manchuria, if there is no armistice, and in Russia, it is impossible to say, while the contingency of a breakdown of negotiations cannot be left altogether out of account.

TRADE MARK. SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG. KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

WALTHAM WATCHES

12,000,000 WALTHAM WATCHES ARE NOW IN USE. ALL ARE GUARANTEED BY AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM, MASS., U.S.A. THIS COMPANY IS THE LARGEST WATCH MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN THE WORLD.

Why not please yourself? You undoubtedly will if you use van Houten's Cocoa. It is as beneficial to health as it is delightful to the taste. "Pure and unimixed." "Yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the cocoa bean." THE LANCET. "Perfect in Flavour, Pure and well prepared." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. BEST & GOES FARTHEST.

BOVRIL Gives Strength and Vigour.

BOVRIL is highly nutritious it quickly relieves fatigue after great exertion and gives invaluable aid in the exhaustion and depression which follow many ailments.

1570

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHINKIANG, British str., 1,228, Robertson, 2nd Aug.—Shanghai 29th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

F.M. Norwegian str., 850, N. Andersen, 2nd Aug.—Haiphong 30th July, General.—Agard, Thoresen & Co.

INDRAVELL, British str., 3,788, S. Cullington, 2nd Aug.—Port Natal 30th July, Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

KATONG, British str., 886, E. Finlayson, 2nd Aug.—Cebu and Iloilo 29th July, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANTAI, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 1st Aug.—Shanghai 29th July, General.—Chincho.

MACHAON, British str., 4,276, G. W. Long, 2nd Aug.—Liverpool 24th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SCHARNHORST, German str., 5,057, L. Maass, 3rd Aug.—Yokohama 22nd July, General.—Melchers & Co.

TAIYUAN, British str., 1,450, L. Dawson, 2nd Aug.—Kobe via Kuchino 29th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

WALLACE, British str., 2,536, W. Smith, 2nd Aug.—Moi 26th July, Coal.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

DEPARTURES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.

2nd August.

Chinkiang, British str., for Canton.

Johanne, German str., for Swatow.

Yikong, British str., for Shanghai.

Zaido, British str., for Amoy.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Indra Vell* reports: Fine weather, 13 deaths on the passage among the returned coolies.

The British str. *Katong* reports: Light S.W. winds, smooth sea, cloudy weather; near Hongkong had S.W. to W. squalls with much rain.

The British str. *Chinkiang* reports: Fine weather till 1st inst.; light northerly winds, afterwards heavy W.S.W. to S.W. squalls and heavy rain and very hazy. Clearing up at intervals.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

2nd August.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—

Rowloon Dock.—*Pocheon*, H.M.S. *Robin*.

Holstein, *Triumph*, *Vigilante*, *Tai Mi*.

Cosmopolitan Dock.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN,"

Captain Reach, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DA, 3rd August, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1905. [174]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—PORTS FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"ARMAND BEHIC,"

Captain Guionnet, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, 7th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [2]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all Mediterranean and South American Ports up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for Persian Gulf and India; also BANGALORE, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th August, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1905. [4]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

Captain G. M. Montford, R.N.R. carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from here for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 12th August, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's steamer "Melchior" 9,500 tons, for Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt" due in London on the 24th September, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPART	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FORMOSA	Brit. str.	1st	R. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	COROMANDEL	Brit. str.	1st	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	AJAX	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	IDOMENEUS	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	FAIRING	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLE	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ANENOR	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	BENARTY	Brit. str.	1st	Sarchet	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	BECHUANA	Brit. str.	1st	Graggans	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	TONKI	Brit. str.	1st	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 8th inst., at 1 p.m.
BEKFEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	1st	Grosch	MELCHERS & CO.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	1st	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th inst.
HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ALESIA	Ger. str.	1st	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th inst.
HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPESIA	Ger. str.	1st	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst.
HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	RICKANIA	Ger. str.	1st	Puck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Sept.
HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	1st	v. Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Oct.
HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILVERIA	Ger. str.	1st	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th Oct.
HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	1st	Madchen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	STENTOR	Brit. str.	1st	Petersen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Sept.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	YANGTZE	Brit. str.	1st	Carlowitz & Co.	Carlowitz & Co.	About end Aug.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ALBENGA	Brit. str.	1st	Sherman, Tomes & Co.	Sherman, Tomes & Co.	On 10th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ST. HUGO	Brit. str.	1st	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 15th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	1st	Hesse	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Quick despatch.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	ARMANIAN	Brit. str.	1st	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	ARMANIAN PACIFIC CO.	On 9th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	EXPRESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1st	E. Beetham, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	THEMONT	Am. str.	1st	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 8th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE &c. VIA JAPAN	MACHAON	Brit. str.	1st	Melzerthun	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	1st	Melzerthun	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 12th inst., at Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1st	Helm	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	1st	Helm	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA NEW GUINEA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	1st	Leoz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CANDIA	Brit. str.	1st	H. E. Kitcat, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at 7 A.M.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	1st	H. E. Kitcat, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th inst.
SHANGHAI	YIKSANG	Brit. str.	1st	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	CHINHA	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Brit. str.	1st	Guionnet	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 7th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	FRITZJOFF	Ger. str.	1st	H. A. Haraldson	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	DENGL	Brit. str.	1st	W. W. Cook, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	1st	Krabbe	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at 9 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROMISE	Ger. str.	1st	Thorstensen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW & SHANGHAI	CLARA JESSEN	Brit. str.	1st	Bauden	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1st	Rauch	DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	1st	H. Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	ZAPISO	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst.
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1st	A. H. Nodley	SHERMAN, TOMES & CO.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	RUMI	Brit. str.	1st	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
LOILO	SUNKIANG	Brit. str.	1st	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & LOILO	KAIPONG	Brit. str.	1st	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUBANG	Brit. str.	1st	W. H. S. Hall	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th inst.
SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA & SAMARANG	HOPANG	Brit. str.	1st	Carlowitz & Co.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMANG	Brit. str.	1st	Carlowitz & Co.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	MAZAGON	Brit. str.	1st	Carlowitz & Co.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	CAPRI	Ital. str.	1st	Carlowitz & Co.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 10th inst., at Noon.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S.S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Gerliek	Tuesday, August 3rd
HADES	3,753	Wright	Wednesday, August 10th
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Friday, September 16th

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1905.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STRAITS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON AND ANTWERP	FORMOSA	About 4th August	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	B. W. H. Snow		

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.	CANDIA	About 5th August	Freight only.
(Passing through the Inland Sea)	H. E. Kitcat, R.N.R.		

* SINGAPORE and BOMBAY	Mazagon	About 8th August	Freight only.
	W. H. S. Hall		

SHANGHAI	BENGAL	About 10th August	Freight and Passage.
	W. W. Cook, R.N.R.		

LONDON, &c.	COROMANDEL	Noon, 12th August	See Special Advertisement.
	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.		

* Calling at Penang and Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CHARTERED S.S.	LEAVING
SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW, AND SHANGHAI	"CLARA JESSEN"	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"PROTEUS"	SUNDAY, 6th Aug., at 6 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"KRABBE"	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"PROMISE"	WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug., at 10 A.M.
	H. A. Haraldson	
	Thorstensen	

* This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with electric light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 16th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 30th August
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 13th September
ROON	WEDNESDAY ... 27th September
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY ... 11th October
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY ... 25th October
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY ... 8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY ... 6th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 20th December

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain G. Grosch, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES, PASEN, SPECIE, and SUEZ, and will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 15th August. Cargo and Specie will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th August. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 25 lbs., and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
ACILIA	HAMBURG AND HAMBURG	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 7th Aug. Freight.
ALESIA	HAMBURG	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 10th Aug. Freight.
SPESIA	HAMBURG AND HAMBURG	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 11th Aug. Freight.
REHANIA	HAMBURG AND HAMBURG	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 12th Aug. Freight.
SCANDIA	HAMBURG AND HAMBURG	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 13th Aug. Freight.
SLAVONIA	HAMBURG AND HAMBURG	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 14th Aug. Freight.
SLAVONIA	HAMBURG AND HAMBURG	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 15th Aug. Freight.
VANDALIA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 16th Aug. Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabin amusements. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified doctor and stewardesses are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SHAI VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON
"ARABIA"	4,453	Melzerthun	August 12th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schmidt	September 1st, 1905.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagmann	September 26th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	October 14th, 1905.

